Notebook, N-98-00-00.2

This undated notebook is a continuation of N-98-00-00.1. All entries are by Edison. The book contains a list noting the properties of numerous chemical compounds. Some of the compounds are indicated as being for possible use in squirted filaments, phonograph cylinders, or fluorescence experiments. Also included is a note regarding the bricking process for ore concentrating. The pages are unnumbered. Approximately 85 pages have been used.

Action KO on Acetone - dark brown stiff, principally Xylite oil + Xylite resin -

Acrolein-ammonia - gradually adding sat sol NH3 gas in Alcohol to Alcoholic Sol acrolein + ppt'd by adding Ether, its yellowish - turns brown at gentle heat, begins decomp 102°C dis in H_2O - in acids ppt'd by alkalis it appears to combine

Allantoic acid product of Decomp of Allantoin under influence of Nitric or HCl or perox Pb - (try HCl + ClK)

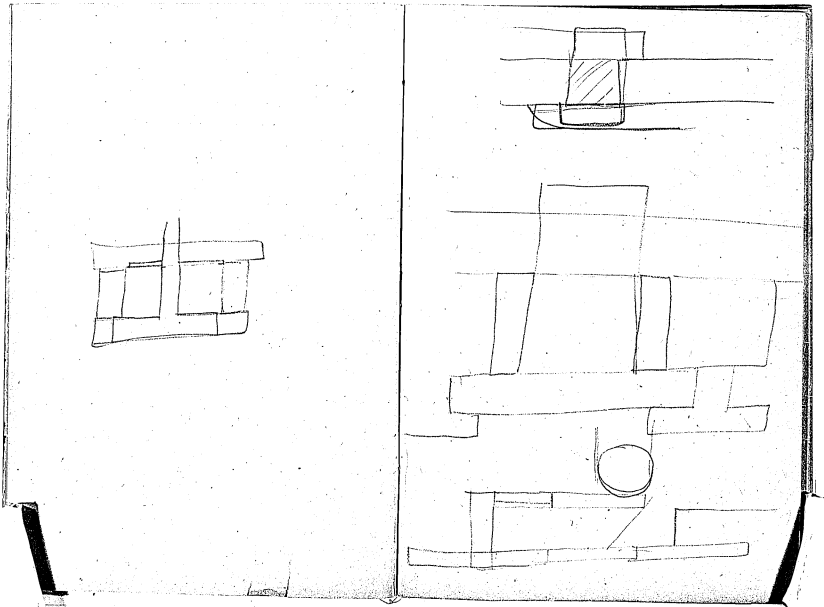
Bullock charcoal - Has N in it

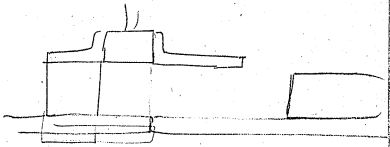
See Allophanate of glycerylo Vol 1 134 -

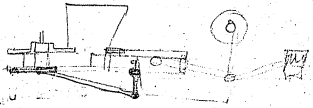
Oil garlic, residue on distilling black brown glutinous mass -

Allotic acid - Vol 1 148 -

Distilling amyl al with Sul acid leaves black pitchy residue in retort,







Anchusin - from alkanet root, - amorphous + softens 60 C
higher I charings - insol H_2O sol at Ether Imp oil -
Alkalis from blue compounds - alcoholic sol of An
Evap over H_2O Bath leaves black green residue - from
which H_2O extracts brown sol Insol part well washed
treated with Ether yields green extract, $C_{34}H_{44}O_8$ -
see f metts. Vol. 1 290-1 -

Oil anise - Nitroanisic when treated KO
turns to black sub Called Melanoic acid

Oil anise treated with perchl Tin or Trichl Sb
Red pitchy mass obtained

Nitroanisic acid melts 150 C then blackens,

~~Sul acid Hot Conc resolves Anisic Alcohol~~

Anisoulmin - Brown ~~[illegible]~~ product from
Extracting anise seed after previous treatment
with alcohol + Hcl - with aq Palladic +
ppty alkaline Sal by acetic acid

Hydride of Antisph. - ~~pto~~ Powdered phos attacks I
Energetically - pulchyttrous

Annotto. Sol in KO solo see about Oxdtn

Arctuvin - moistened with NH & Exp and ow
black Substance .35C BH 12 N 48.0.

Azulmic acid - Spontaneous Dec of
Cyanogen & Hydrogen acid -- ~~and~~
dilute al Sol of Hydrocyanic a
to which NH added left to the cf
ppd - filter & ide with ~~Strong~~ acid

Bebirine heated with Chromic a
black resin - Nitric a yellow and

Benzamide - not decomp by boiling with
H_2O + Per Ox P6 but adding HCl bo hale
boiled filtered & mixed with NH
deposits brown mould like substance

Benzoic a boiled with Pot chlorate & Hcl melts with dry blackens with heat, does not char which causes it melt.

Hexa glycoric bromhydrin - a black Gryoldine sub left on calcining
Bromohydrin - Val 1 668.

Bromoform - action of Br on KO in Wood A, alcohol, or acetone, dunged Legend - Solvent, thro Red hot tube Charcoal & Bromine vapor

Brucine boiled with peroxide lead excess H_2SO_4 - forms Brown red mass - Strychnine gives blue Chlorine causes deposit yellow uncryst flakes, Bromine Colors Violet,
Brunolic acid Val 1 684

Caputene — Iodine at high T
black liquid — Bromine viscid oil
mix of NO_3 + H_2SO_4 - bitter resin —

Calluxanthin Vol I 723
Callutannic acid "

Brown unctous acid Caoutchin
dropped in oleing oil acid —

Black tenacious Residue adsorbing
Para rubber —

Caprylic Aldehyde heated with KO
Brown spongy mass

Caramel, Caramelinic Vol I 748

Caramelin - black shining infusible sub
action of 15@30 pts Dichloride Tin on
1 pt Sugar see p 749 !

Carthamin, yellow coloring matter is acid - absorbs O. to a Brown sub.

Cetraric acid - turns brown when boiled H_2O - accelerated by KO or NH, Sul acid Colors Cetraric a + water added to Sol throws down Usnic acid,

Chelidonic acid - becomes soft blackens on heating - the black mass yields to H_2O a yellow acid

Chelidonate of ammonia turns brown when heated

Chenolin changed to black Resin by chlorine -

agnono C in HCl + ChlK solidifies tough mass

Chinaline - violet & chinaline blue are Reaumur & Lebanon are Bases. Jannin forms insol Compd see amyl chinaline Vol 1 873

Chlorophyll - infusible, Erythrophyll red coloring matter from autumn leaves, sol in alkalis

Cholochromes article Vol 1 927 928

Chromate Iron Brown reaction Phno--

Chrysanmic acid base for fits - Vol 1 955-6 -

action KO on indigo

Indigo

Chrysanisic acid KO gives boiling
a brown substance

Cinchona Red —

Dibromocinchonine at 200 c
swells blackens & yields sub Sol KO
reprecipitated from by acid as brown flakes

Cinnamein retorted leaves
small quantity tar.

~~Cyanide~~ Bromide of Cinnamyl —
Turns brown in air

Hydride of Cinnamyl treated with
acid sulphites of alkali metals
gives brown substance Vol 1 971

Citric acid
action slowly but a heat, Brown
resin –
permanganic acid ~~on~~ perm KO +50 of
heated perm in Excess a sub
turning brown by alkalies produced

Monochromanitan hard sub
turns brown at 180 C + decomp

KO separates, a Brown sub from
oil lemon

Oxalate Codeine turns Brown + decomp
action Chlorine on Codeine black
matter.

Comenic acid on heating reactive
action by NH dissolves out dark green
flakes which exposed air dry up to
sub looks like glance Coal
+ no poly metallic acids –
End Vol 1

Conine – acc on Potash Sol. dark mass 3 weeks.

Hydrochlorate Conine – decomp acc – brown

Nitrate Conine on Evap Brown bodies

Convalamarin not affd by cold SO_4 i dilute but strong H_2SO_4 dis Carmine Sol changing to Brown on after standing deposits Brown black sub –

Chlorine on Copaiba, yellow then blue & green substances –

Iodine with Copaiba brown mass

Para Copaiba – if boiled turns black

Tenacious – Chlorine Converts pc into yellow sticky

Copaiba Resins — see p 18 several things —

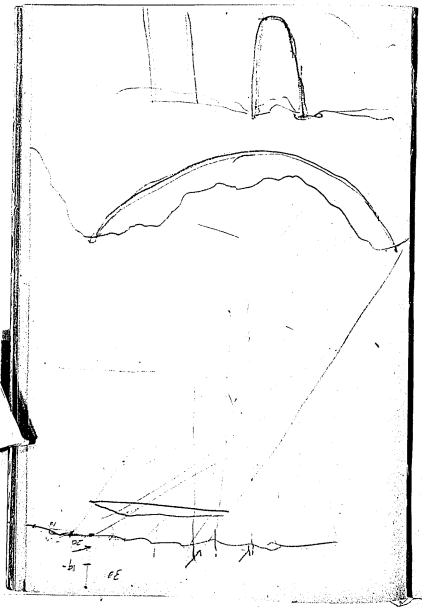
Oxycopaivic acid evap dryness in Nitric a pitchy mass which dis alcohol leaving resinous substance —

Coriander Oil —
strong H_2SO_4 turns it brown

Carbs of heated —

Corydaline — turns brown on heating

Apocrenic & Crenic acids black humic like & thick



a peculiar block Resin from ~~Croton~~
Saponifiatn of Croton oil - See Crotonol

Viscid Sub Action Chlorine on
Cubeb. Camphor. Nitric a Brown
Resin -

Curarine - Chara Poison violent

Cyanide Ammonium unstable
gradually changes to Azulmic
acid a brown sub -

Monosulphuretted Cyanogen - deposits
~~block~~ brown flakes - insoluble

Daphnin - in alkali sol turn
brown red Hydrol on Especly if warmed.

Datisca Cannabina - Bitter and Hemp
alkali color brown in air.

Dulcite - ammonium Salt
Carbs without fusion

Elaterin from Cucumber Sol in
H_2SO_4 - deposit brown substance

See Elemi Resin for data

Ellagic Acid decomp without melt

Eriamone Sol grad turns brown

Dibromethylene See - 570 2
Tribromethylene decomp without melt

Eucalypt. heat causes to
black Insol sub –

Euchrome See – 602 2nd

Furfurine :– when moist
brown

KO on – Furfurol brown liquid
acids then dilute dark [illegible]

Furfurol act on phenylamin
produce a dark colored viscid
sub!

Gallic acid quickly heated
gives Metagallic acid black
Gallic a. boiled with excess KO gives
black Janomelanic a

See Gallotannic acid
many reactions –

Gentianic acid Decomp
without melting –

Glucic acid 100 C turns
brown Sol boiled Contact air
or with rice Soy ito debits.
from Apoglucic or Same
acids in Conc form form ulmic
acids in Conc form ulmic
Dubo insol H_2O

When gaseous ammonia passed
over Dithioglucose heated
in water Bath. at 100 C
rap abs bod. Brown insoluble
nitrogen products, light!

glyceric anhydride turns brown
dark melt & infer -

Strong Sul acid at high temp
blackens fully forms resinous
matters - a sub like Tannin
& a Coaly substance

Chl Zinc acts on Epichlorhydrin
black mass

Chlorine attks glycerine - Hard brown
sub - partly sol H_2O -

Chromate of Glycerine decomp in
sol to Carbaceous looking matter

glycyrrhiza brown resin does soy
red grad change to violet.
becomes violet on dilution & a
black sub-sepcrate

graphitic acid – see
sec. sodium am sulphide –

guaiacum – see

Pintchl phos gum with guaiacol
and terpene resinous mass

Oxyquanine – pbly good

try gutta Percha & Rubber as
bases –

Dilituric acid decomposes pbly without melting - brown red no ash

End 2nd Vol

Vol 3 =

Haemaphein dont melt, no ash - from blood -

Haematein dont melt See

Harmine - see Acids reagents on Hydrochloride. Dichloroharmine Brown Stuff -

Bromohelicin gelatinous probably Carbs

amido-hippuric acid
Turns brown

Horny tissue Chloroauric dis
in Ammonia

Humopic acid brown gelatinous
probably C_{60} W.M.

Hydrobenzamide See

Hydroquinone Ammonia
imparts to it brown red color
which on Evap gives Ulmic like
substance — Then a green
Hydr on see Quinhydrone

Carbohydroquinonic acid
Not Tact bromine substance

Trichlorinated Hydroquinone
Brown-dubelaw
Hydroquinone seems good base

Inulin - heated above 200 melt leaves
pitchy sub very sol H_2O (Braconnot)
Inul (payen) ? —
Arsenic acid aq sol dry inulin with and
heat after Carbonized action Rose colored
+ finally goes to Ulmic acid.

Iodiform heated in sealed tube
to 150 C. resolved into a number
of brown substances

Innaphthin - may be ok -

Isatin - leaves large qy def Carburetted
Charcoal - Isatin is prod of action Nitric
on Indigo -

Indifuscin Decomp W melting

Indigo as a base –

also Sulphindigotic acid

ammonia salt semi melts swells

but cont decomp even by pretty

strong heat – although looks

charred dissolves completely in

H_2O to blue sol.

Indigo cochin as base

Indehumin burns without

melting –

Hydrindin D W melting

with hot steam

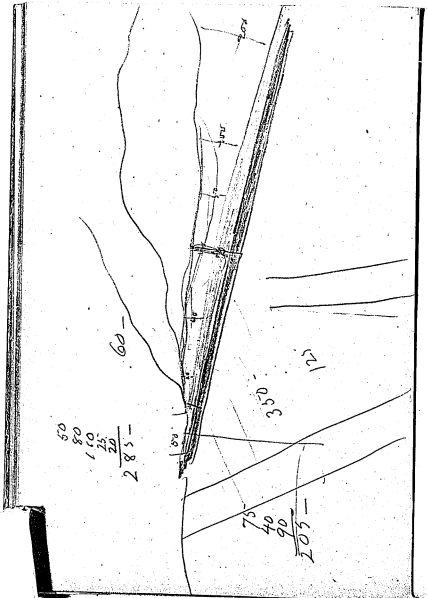
Isatyde' saffron when heated
turns violet brown — of heat increased
1/2 fumes + then stuff comes out of
Alcohol, brown

Phenylitaconamic acid - Heated to
160 C decomp -

Jalapin dil Sul acid cold -
10 mm Sal brown + fumes, black
on standing w/ dilution brown
Tallowy stuff sep out,

Japonic acid. Expose air with KO Catechin
Hot gum black pp - sol water not in alc.

Lactic a mixed 6 fold quant sul acid
+ gently heated frothy brown,
+ not higher temp gets to black humus
Substance



Lecanoric acid in NH_3 aq. ex to air purple. Hypobromite Ca-bromosub.
Ca salt gelatinous

Lecithin chars without melting;
Leguminic leaves shiny charcoal

Luteolin melts 320 partial Decomp to black mass

Maoopin – polyBalata, OxO_3B or Chewing gum See watt 3rd 856
base of fats & phenol

Melanic acid black sub produced by oxdtn of Salicylide of KO which when most exposed air black when Complete black Carbonous mass left resembling Lamp black
Lontin extract alcohol KO which formed same time – sol al. Ether
Alkaloid Leguminic 56% Carb
a Black sub having nearly same Comp formed by action alkalies on Quinone – Melanites Easily formed –

Melassic acid black acid produced together with glucic a action alkalis on melted glucose – Caustic Baryta best. 61% Carb

Calomel goes up to Chlorine Easy perhaps turned to organic compound

See action Calomel on Hydrozymic a

Methylulmic acid action of Sodium + methyl. al on Chloroform first reaction Chloromethulmic a black ground by boiling with KO Methulmic a produced dark yellow amorp – Sol Ether A perfect nest of black sub formed by dif reactions See Vol 3 9854 good

KOH + NaO dis in Methyl alcohol, turn brown contact air —

Milk Sugar at 203 C gives humus Compound — alkals + H_2SO_4 - heated from black Compounds.

Moric acid decp 300.C. black gas off pyrocatechin etc. & Mormtannic a from furfuro

Mucamide — turns brown above 200.C. resolve Carbon paracyanogen

Mucate Methyl ~~[illegible]~~ melts 163 C without melting. then changes to a black Lequid. (See Mucic Ethers)

Blue sub by prolonged boiling alkalene Sol of shellac + aniline red - leave out aniline red.

How is shellac for a base —

Munjistin on ammonia Exposed air
warm place. brown humus sub
formed

End Vol 3.

Naphthylamine – Important to get this
see also Naphthyl-Bromide from which
it appears KO is necessary to the nitrite –

Nenaphthylamine – see quin. brown
mass –

Sulphate is amorph

Nitric acid action of Potassium or
Metallic Sodium on Oxalic Ether
block humus like sub –

Orcin – with ~~Chlorid~~ Chloride KO
Brown Sub – Chloride Lime brown
in KO + air brown.

Tri idorcin – Decomp without melting

Oxaniline — in aqueous sol in air brown amorph sub

Oxyphenic a pyrocatechin — already tried thus ok —

Oxysalicylic a may get something — see —

Picric acid horny tough amorph
Salts do — probably make fair
aquat fels for flashing
its got from Carrot pulp —

Phenicine — strong nitric
Reasons practs sal ammonia
brown sal —

Nitrophenic acid

Picramic — Dinitrophenamic acid —
pbly D W mally —

Picramate of NH3 on long boiling
Brown pp —

Tarry residue dichlorbenzene
phenylsulphide —

Chlorine gas passed through
Aniline black viscid tar
good shade — see Aniline IV

Trichloride Carbon heated w. 3 alc
Aniline for many hours black
mass. see also p 465 IV

Dicyanomidaniline — chars at high p

Phloramine —
When ammoniacal phloroglucin exposed air the phloramine 1st formed disappears — then whole dries black showing mass dis in NH_3 + pp by acids black —

phlorizin stang HCl - rid amorph without dissolving it —
Cbl Rosen - Boiling KO -
black sub — in NH_3 in air dark blue;

phlorone m. alkalis brown — pp by acids

See 506 — phosphors IV

Picrotoxin decomposition fusion dark brown in chromic a

Picric acid pbly OWM Conc Hydrogode a at 100 Brown humic like bodies —
KO - hot humus

Piperidine m. water strongly alkaline — Solvent,

Pittical = wood or bacon - perhaps distill to 5 @ 700 get a good pitch + dis out by NH_3 or Hot KO — + pp by acids.
for IV 660-1

Potato fat - IV 723 . 0.73 of fat m. potatoes on evap from Ether needles brown at 270 C dark melt, resembles Sulfurin - 71% Carb -

Protocatechuic acid —

pyrodextrin D'WM. had Charcoal

Sul acid or strong HCl brown powder

pyrogallic acid melts 15 Gorls

210 at 250 Gl-decomp & lemon

colour but Metagallic acid

Colour from pyrogallic Gl-gk

Also

pyrotartaramide with oxide lead, dissolves

proper cannot be filtered Cellulose

fits - IV 775° renders it

Viscous & gelatinous.

pyroxanthin chlorine brown

resinous sub -

~~Hydrocarb. Rosin~~

pyral on oxydate black compound

pbay def with Lead oxidizer - good

pyral red -

End Val IV

Quinine ~~good base~~ =

acted on by Electric Current

action Chromic

Sulrate quinine Dec without

melting

Quinone - in aq ex to air

deposits black brown on Column

in NH4 or KO absorbs O & becomes

black brown in air & forms with

acids a black precipitate

resembling melanic acid

Quinine – strong H.Cl
Colors A Brown-black
poly good base
for manipulations –
Quinoylic acid mostly
Dic without melly
Racemocarbonic acid
DWM –

Amorp —

Acetate Cadmium not crystalizable – gelatinous

Ferric acetate uncrystalizable.

action forming SO_2 on acetic anhydride form an acid giving a gummy Pb salt.

Aldehyde Resin – Heating Aldehy with KO in alcoholic sol Can dry to powder at 100 C.

when Sol Allantoin Boiled sp co Mercuric Oxide filtrate becomes milky on cooling afterwards deposits amorph powder

Allophanic acid – Allophanate Sodium – aq sol of salt Evap in Vacuo leaves uncrystallizable gelatinous mass

Allophanate of Glycerylf melts at 160 C. to liquid which solidifies gelatinous mass – If Temp raised turns Brown ~~[illegible]~~

Allylate of Potassium – Gelatinous

Sulphate of ~~Allylamine~~ Di Bromallylamine gummy mass – Vol I 146 –

Caffeinate of KO is amorphous

Chloronaphthalic acid
Lead Salt gelatinous

Naphthylamin —
action Nitric KO on Hydrochlorate
of Naphthylamin — Important
to get Nitro —

Napthylamine Chlorine gives Resin
Sulphate of Narcotine a viscid
sub gradually hardens

Nithiali · yellow amorph action
Sulphide NH_3 on paranitraniline

~~Dinitroethylate~~ Magnesium Amorph

Nitrate Glucinium Thick Sub
on evap like gneral phos a

when HCl is poured on Amarine colorless oil results:
gradually solidifies on drying — can be drawn into threads
it distils without decomp — solidifies to transparent
mass Sol ether & alc — Nitrate is soft amorp
acetate gumming
See Trinitroamarine Vol 1. 162

Amygdalic acid — gummy mass

Anasardic acid — many of its salts amorphous

Anamirtin — fatty matter from Cocculus
Indicus — Melts 36C. Cools to wrinkled
wax but is amorphous Insol fr alcohol

Anchoic acid — Anchoate of NH amorphous
Natural anchoate Barium from transparent
film after drying over H_2SO_4 has aspect
porcelain Sol H_2O insol alc or ether.

Anchusan from alkanet is amorphous
Soften at 60.C. Sol hydr. of Carbonyes
insol H_2O Sol Alc.
Alkalies from Shee Compounds

Nitrate Zirconium gelatinous

Nutmeg yields the Camphor of which is called Myristicin a solid melting 100 C obtained 12% HCl & melt to trans mass

Distillation Œnanthal Green Resin left in retort, Hff Compound of Œ amorph

Trichloro-œnanthal Viscid oil smell like Rubber

Most Camphors can be made to unite with phos also Sulphur by fusion

Andaquico Wax wax peculiar bee found ornbco SA. - Vol 1 291

Angelica Wax - see Angelica Balsam

Sulacid mod Conc Converts Amorc alcohol ~~into a hard brown~~ into a resin - Heated with Chl Zinc yields water & only liquid wholly soluble fuse to hard transparent Vitreous mass which melts 100 C mol wt 420 al but in BuSuCC —

Nitranesadrine - Bromine attks violently to Resin —

Apiin melts 180C Soluble Vitreous mass.

Arachidic acid - phsio - Vol 1 353

Aricine - salts - neutral Sulphate and Cryolg - gelatinous mass, dried to Horny substance;

Benzic acid

Many Complexes Mix with Organic acids
like acetic Suberic & fatty acids rods

Oleamide — Melt 79 C
semi Trans action alcoholic NH_3
on oil almonds,

Oleo fat Converted into
amides by NH_3 — ~~also~~ alcoholic NH_3
2 spoon is way to do it —

Oleate Chromium amorph

Tribromo — dioleic acid — Barium salt
pitchy — Ag salt gummy
Oleate of Mannitol waxy

Cod Liver oil treated Alcoholic
Ammonia forms Large quantity
Amide Melt 93 — solid —
Trans on cooling

Aspartic acid — forms salts.
Magnesium basic salt gummy
inactive normal Barium salt gummy
Athamantin — heated with KO yield
white amorp substance.

Aurade — Body separating out
oil neroli on addtn alc —
Melt 50 C solidifying waxy
amorph mass. yield 1 to 3%

Azobenzoide, a white Amorp powder
by prolonged action NH_3 on Crude
Bitter almond oil — melt,

Azobenzoldine — comes mixed with above

Mecca Balsam — Vol 1 495
Liquid amber " 496 —

Olivil - yellow trans resin
by Dry Dist black mass partly Sol al:
transforms fits -

Onospin MP 162 C amorph

Opianic acid - NH_3 salt amorp trans
Sulphopianic acid " "
Opiammone " " "

Tribromorcin black resinous mass

Octobite from Octoba fat
glassy melts 133 C opaque
strongly heated amorp on
solidifying

Oxalate of Aluminium
amorph trans mass

Azobenzoyl - product action NH3 on Crude
Bitter Almond oil - 4 weeks time,
after fusion cools transparent amorp
= decomp strong heat leaving Carbon

Benzilim melts 130 C solidifies
to Amorph Mass, distills undecomp
not alk. by KO NaO -

Chlorine in sunlight on Benzoic acid
Tough gummy mass

Monobenzoicin - Benzoate of Glycyl:
at 40 C trans nearly solid mass
drawn threads

Nitrobenzoyl - benzoin -
melts 137 C solidifies 110 amorp mass

Caproate (fatty acid) of Na Amorphous
melts KO Salt

Oxalate Glucinum Trans gummy

Palassio – Vanadic Oxalate
amorphous Varnish

Dimethoxalic acid gummy

see Diazobenzo-oxybenzamic acid
p 293 IV Vol.

Dioxybenzamic a. action Nitric a
Red Resinous mass

Oxy quinine – Melt 100
gives off water of crystalyn &
Solid at 140 Trans mass
without Color

10 of palmitic 90 Lauric
unsaplaly.

~~32~~ 32 Palmitic 67
Myristic acid unsaplaly 44

Benzoyluric – amorp – Vol. I 573.

Berengelite – a Portuguese mineral
from Peru got.

Borate Lead amorph – Sol
Hot Nitric do acetic gives
off H 20 at 160 Red Heat melts to
amorphous

Borate Ammonia render cloth fire
non inflam –

~~Acetic go into Miscellaneous~~ OK

Shellac Rosin Stearic a dissolves in
Borax Sol. –

Palmitate Silver perfectly amorph Even in Ether Soluble

Mannitic palmitate a wax

Cyanamide with 2 atoms Gamogen amorp body

Parellic acid gelatinous

Pectin amorph

Parapectin "

Pectic acid " horny tough

~~Pectic acid tough probably~~

Pyropectic acid Salts brown amorph

Palosine amorph from Vainosh

Peucedanin - waxy mass

When gaseous HH passed into Bromhydrin yields an amorph substance — insol H_2O Ether Al or acetic a.

Sexchloro-Camphor aspect white wax —
Vol 1 728

Camphoramic acid - trans - viscous mass

Camphoreon non val product action Iodine on Camphor

Camphoron - Camphoric of Glycyl Viscid —

1 Hevene from distillaln of Para rubber an Olifine Chlorine gives a wax —
then is a residue left in retort black - tenacious

Picrate Chromium amorph

Bromamedophenyl - Hydrochlorate
Not gives amorph pp

Acetate aniline unemployed

Metaphosphate Aniline Amorph

Cyanide or Cyanline
Resin like Chlorophyll
D by heat may be fused

Diallylketone diphenylbdiamine
Varnish see phenyl "

Diamine p 458 - glassy
Eto - See IV

Melanine. Chlorine added.
by the Hydrochlorate Resinous Mass

Carmufellic acid salt gelatamin

Ceropic acid - waxy mass.

Cerosin, sugar Cane wax, Cerosic acid from the melt 93.C
Cerosin is very hard & pulverizable.

Cerotene, a Hydrocarbon
chlorinated - Tarry Resin.
tak acid weak chlorinated,

Chlorocerotic acid pale gum

Cetyl-Xanthic acid, zinc salt
gelatamin -

Chelidonate Calcium amorph

acetate of Chelidonine - gummy

Chenocholic acid amorph

Hydrochlorate of Melandrine gum —

Argento-nitrate " Resin

Viscid mass Chlorine on phenylhydrazyl amorph —

Nitrophloretin amorph

Phlorizein unorganized alkali salts, alkalis transform it to Bromenols

Pseudocoraïn amorp
Saponify Beeswax with KO
ppt. by acid.

Cinchonia Red amorp

Oxalurate of Cinchonine. Trans

Melacinnamene. Trans glass
1/2 of cobalt oil does thus
its hard can be cut knife soften by
heat + then drawn threads.
its highly limpid refractive glass
mol H_2O

Nilromela C amorph

Cinnamic acid, Chlorinated
tough greasy sub

Cinnamate of Cinnyl- Styracin
tough —

~~Pyro~~camphoric acid
unanalyzed salts

Pyro do Ba & Pb salts amorph

Stearic acid Compound
with pyrogallic a – 1V 759

pyromucic acid
Magnesium salt amorph
Aq-salt gelatinous

pyrophosphamic acid
Ko salt gummy

pyrophosphoramic acid
amorph –

B-pyrotracemic acid salts
all amorph or gummy

Nitrocinnamic Anhydride.
Kneadable Resin

Citrate aluminum acid salt a gum

Monobarytic Citrate gummy mass

Ferric Citrate light brown film

Citrate Lithium Hard lump amorp mass

Magnesium Citrate acid salt gummy

Ni film

Neutral Citrate of Glycerylp.
Hard yellow light brown mass
difficult powder

Coca wax –

Oxalate Codeine – turns brown & decomp –

fulfrobromocodeine do
Chlorine produces black residue from
Codeine

pyrotartaric acid
Magnesium salt gummy sinter
pyrotartramide gummy

End Vol IV

Quassin Trans yellow brittle mass

Quercetamide amorph

Quercetin + ferric chl m al
Leaves amorph mass

Quercite – nitro Compd
white amorph Resin
Quercetrin dehydrated melts
to amorph mass ~~Hydrol~~
~~Glucosum~~

See Collinic acid Vol I 1083
The salts of Chlorocomenic acid
all amorphous

End Vol I

Vol 2 –

Metallic Iodides of Iodine acids
Iodoxylic Compounds amorph mass

Excess Bromine gummy mass Comm

Acetate Cornic Dries up brown
varnish like mass Sol H_2O

Sulphate Cornic gummy mass

Convalsuric acid. Barium Salt
amorp diaphanous, brittle. Calcium
Salt delts.

Quinic acid after
Melting amorph

Quinates Magnesium Salt
gummy mass
Ferric Salt gummy mass
Ni Salt do

Quinine - Trihydrate
Resinous mass -

Acetate Quinine, melts to Colorless
glass -
Borate on Evap with Tannic
Boric a - Varnish
Chlorate on melting Trans
Varnish
Crocoate of Q. Amorph
Cyanurate "
Hydriodate - Resin

Convolvulin Transparent Resin

Copaiba absorbs ammonia -
white viscid -

Cortexin - Amorph

Barium Salt of Sulphocresylic
or Cresylsulphuric acid amorp
Colorless

Crocetin from Crocin amorp

Crocoxanthin amorph

Cumo-sulphophenamide - action
of Chloride of Cumyl on Sulphophen
amide - Amorph glassy mass
See Cumenamide

Phosphate of Turpentine gummy
glassy

Nitrate Quinin Waxy

Sulphate melts waxy

Tannate amorph

Valerate Quinin melts to gloss

Hydroquinin Resin amorph –

Ethylquinin, amorph

Quinone – aq is gelatinous

Quinonic acid uncrystalizable salts

Aqueous Sol Quinotannic acid mixed with gallotannic acid Dries to brown varnish

Cumino-Eugenic anhydride – action nitric – yellow tenacious resin – See Cumenic anhydride

Cumylide of KO – amorp gelatinous

Curarine – yellow horny mass

Cyanide Copper + Cadmium – Red tenacious mass

Ammonio-Cobalticyanide Nickel ppt from alcohol amorph –

Sulphate of Prussian blue Amorp p 228 – 2nd.

Ferrocy K – pp salts Tin gelatinous
Zinc "

Quinovin amorph resembles gum.
with tetrons a white amorph

Racemate Iron amorph
" Magnesium "
" Ni gelatinous

Ethyl-Racemo-carbonate glassy amorph -

Cyclamin amorp -
Dammara Resin takes up 26 % chlorine

Daphnetin - Lead salt, gelatinous

Delphenine alkaloid gelatinous
Sulphate is transparent mass like gum

Diffluan - Vitrea gum -

Digitasalin amorp

Dragonsblood Red amorp acid Resin 90 %
Barium salt of Dibenzosulphuric acid
Trans gum Ca salt same

Dyslysin amorp -

~~Eryth~~ Erythrasin amorp

Hydride Ethyl amorp

Selenium-Mercaplan m.

Iodoet Hg oxide - amorp salt

Sulphethylate Copper gelatinous

Chlorhydrate of Eigeldinine "

amorp

Euchroate Silver Very gelatinous

Eugenic acid basic pb salt Tenacious

magnesium salt amorp -

Euxanthate Silver gelatinous

Salts of Bromexanthic acid
gelatinean.
Chlorexanthic acid gelatin Salts
nitroexanthic acid " "

Filicic acid amorp
na salt amorp gummy
chlorofilicic acid amorp

Filmelisi-Sulphuric A-
Barium salt amorph

Filepelozic acid amorp

Chlorofilepelozic acid
Brom amorp

Formate Tin gelatinen
Uranic formic glutinean

Tratin amorp

Fumaromide – Resin

amorph –

Sulphate Furfurane –

hard as stone –

Tannate of Aluminy

gelatineous

Tannate of Iron Ferrous

gelatineous pp –

Gamboge is saponifiable

garcinia Mangoolana

Iron amorp

gaultherilene – Viscid product

with Chlorine

gentianic acid Decomp without melting –

geoceric acid soft. tough brown mass

Quinovin Sugar amorph

Glutin or vegetable gelatin hydrated Crosslinear varnish dimmount threads silky

glyceric acid – after heating tenacious very soft brown mass composition glyceric anhydride –

Epichlorhydrin treated Cold ammonia aq – dis after heating by HCl resin gummy base by KO – see dehin alcohol amyline

glycerotartrate Calcium
Colorless mass like glass splitting
on drying not deliquescent

---

glycocholic acid. Silver Salt
gelatinous. Na Salt amorphous

nitrosacchrates.
Magnesium salt incrystble-
Pb salt gummy

glycyrrhizin amorph

glyoxal: amorph
Harmaline Sulphate yellow
resin perfectly amorp

Guanine - amorph

~~Sulphate Guanine~~

End 2nd val

3rd

Dichloroformine - amorp pill

Benzo-helicin

Gelatine pulp -

No Bromhelicin

Hevecne dry distlin Rubber

Chlorine makes a wax

Hexacrolaic acid

amorphous acid

Hexyl- Chlorine trialcr used 5% ff

Argyreosin - gummy
see Horsechestnut 3rd/72

Hydrocarotin amorp

Hydrocinnamide trans
amorp mass like gum

Hyoglycocholic acid
white Resinous -
Na Salt from alcohol Sol
evap leave perfectly
trans varnish —

Imasatin gelatinous

Inocarpin - gummy mass.

Inosic acid - gelatinous silver salt.

Nitro-Inosite amorph

Ipecacuanic acid amorph

Isodeglycol - Ethylene acid

Cu salt amorph

Jalapic acid - all the salts amorph

pleno-Lactic anhydride

acetolactate Barium Tough mass but on 2 mg
brittle resembles gum. Sol H_2O al -
Ether sodium - sol sol pp - sol ether
tough sticky mass

Acetolactate Zinc gummy

Lactylsulphite Barium thick molasses like

Barium salt of Dilactylsulphurous acid
white amorph

Sulpholactate Lead amorph.

Methylidacetate of silver amorph gummy

Laurate, Lead – amorph see na Salt,

Dramylene Lepidene – see reaction
yields a paraffine like mass

Leucati of ammonia amorph
" of Lead soft Resin when
warm brittle when cold

Leucati KO a soap

Leucine decomp by Chlorine
hard brown body

Leucorcein – see – for fits

Sulphur acts on hot Linseed brown viscid mass
~~phosphorus~~ boiled with ¼ wgt phosphorus at 175° C
Linseed brown black & after cold
black leathery sub –

5% chl Sul thickens, probably thus gives
phosphorylchlors

Sebacid Acid shiny blackens & leaves
tough black copy. saponifiable mass

Isomaleic acid Lead Salt amorph

Malates of aluminum - neutral salt
trans gum.
Malate NH3 uncrystalizable -
" Copper gummy
Iron "
Lead trans pitchy also amorph
various " salts.

Mandelic acid translucent gum
from HCl Sol by Ether - amorph
H2 acid gives resinous balsamic mass
Mandelate Ro - white soft friable
soap -
Mangostin 190 C melt, amorph
Mannite Combines with Oleic and
palmitic a Oleate,
Mannitic acid gummy
Cu Salt amorph

Margaric acid Barium salt amorph

Marrubiin amorphous

Marum Camphor from Cat Thyme

~~&~~ brittle white Crystalline transpt mass —

Melene a wax like sub —

Melissic acid a wax — 8 higher melting pt than Carnauba

~~Met~~ Menthal Sodium acts to form white Vitreous trans mass becomes brown exp air insol ccl4

Menyanthin Resinous amorphous melts 65° Coals to hard yellowish trans mass

Try Sodium to Clean Hg for Lump factory

Phosphide Mercury soft can be cut with a Knife

Aethiops Mineralis - Mercuric Sulphide amorph

Mercuric - Iod - amylide melts 122 C
sulphur - ti. sub [illegible] stering

Mesaconic acid porcelain
[illegible]

Methyl - Dithionic acid
Ni salt amorph

Methylenitan amorph

Molybdate Calcium neutral Varnish
Cerous Sulphomolybdate brown gummy
Molybd Pb Lead grey shining Metallic Sh[illegible]
on paper

Molybdate Magnesium dark red Varnish
" Manganese Trans "
Morindin gelatinous
Acetate Morphia Varnish
Cyanurate Morphia amorph
Hypparate Morphia Trans amorph
Mellitate — " amorp bulk
pyrotartrate, from gum
Sulphomorphide — Morphia —
white + amorph but soon turns green
Even in sealed tubes.
Stung a + taken, decompts
Brown Sub — fits
Iodomorphine amorph

Hydriodate of Ethyl-Morphine
amorph
Mycomelic acid Trans gelatinous
Myristic alcohol =
Myristate Pb — amorph melts 120 C
Ag salt amorph
Myristic anhydride amorph — poly good
Myroxocarpin melt 115 C amorph
Trans glass
Chlorin makes it amorph Resin

End Vol. 3.

Tetrachloride of Dibromochloronaphthalene
amorph
Back part other pages

Hypophosphite of Aluminum
thick gum dries to brittle mass
not altered by air
do glucinum
Phosphite Tin " " "
Trilylene phosphite.
of Sodium amorph sol
Phosp oxide 5 3 4 1 V

Sodium salt of Tetraacetophosphate
Elast.
acid salt phosphate Aluminum
melts Colorless glass
phos Lead Red heat solid glass
~~Aluminate~~
~~Hexametaphosphate Magnesium~~

Ultra
Mixture of Sulphide Barium with Sulphate
such as obtained by igniting Sulphate with
insufficient quant Carbonaceous matter
(gum tragacanth) begins by exposure to
sun primarily shining dark
called Balognian phos

Bebirine - Electrical by friction

Oxycoparic acid strongly
Electrical by friction

Disacryl white amorp Strongly
Electrical by friction

Electrical by heat. Tourmaline Boracite.
Silicate Zinc Brazilian Topaz
axinite - prehnite. sphene. Mesotype
Quartz amethyst, Tartaric acid
Neutral KO Tartrate, Rochelle salts

Hexametaphosphate pp soft
Lemonum

Ammonio-magnesic-metaphosphate
Soapy mass Drying brittle transp
mass

Phosphate Ag-melt glass
Hexametaphosphate 102°C ~~melt~~ semi
~~glass~~ fluid & turbid
Lump glass

Tetrametaphosphate Sodium
Flocculo Copper on
adding alcohol pp
rapidly flocculo mass
filter Pale Rubber
Sol Dries transp mass

Phosphoric Acid Sodium Dyn
glass

Common Elemi shines in the dark
when rubbed or warmed? –

glycozine – strongly Electric
friction Valtalyze no residue
End 2nd Vol –

Hydrosalicylamide ~~Hot~~
Lead Salt strongly electric
by friction –

Fluorescence – Sulphate Quinine –
Sesquioxide Uranium Oscotian minerals
mixed with alum
Indian Turmeric – alcohol also Chlorophyll
aqu Horsechestnut,

phos Vanadium Vanad'n

phos Zinc melts Trans glass

" Zirconium ppt gelatinous translucent when dry

physalin amorph

Physostigmine Salts amorph

Picolin - Chlorine amorph sub dazzling whiteness

Propionic acid

~~Potass~~ Na Salt amorph

alkaline Salt unctuous to touch,

Phosphorescent.

Heated sulfate - dimmed chalk -

Vanitic fluorspar oyster shells. in fact most organic sub ~~matt~~ dried gums &

Centaurphos, Baloguanphos white wax

Sugar - gum - resin

. salts of alk or Earthy bases heat

for details Gmelin Vol 1. 181. 209 -

Lophine fluorescent,

Hydrochlorate Lophine fluorescent.

Myristone ~~stearin~~ by fraction

End Vol 3

Palmatine Highly electric -

Ptorilaunic acid black resin
Electric

Nitrate pyridin - heated on
platinum burns great brilliancy
perhaps low heat in Vac. can
Regulate it.

Quinidine highly fluorescent
in sycon acid - as good as Quinine

Quinine strongly electric
when Rubbed,

~~Ta~~ Sulphate Quinine Gives
Luminous at 100 C phosphorescence
likewise produced by friction Gives
charged Negative & Dry samples to Electrometer

Natural Valerianic acid
Salt of Quinine phosphorescent
after rubbing especially
after it has effloresced

Quinolinic acid Electric
by friction

Bricking –

Acetate lime, sol w – due to acetous & Carb lime –

Albumen combines with slaked lime – its a cement material – product soon gets hard in atmos

20 -

250
63
1250
1500
16250
1 C

8

90.

310
90
27900

250
20
5000

250
12
500
250
3000
3
9000

27900
16250
10650

10650 - of grc

5000 -

1000 -

16
3
48.

4,00.
15,20
25,00
2,00
1,00

47.20
30
1416 00
61

30000

3650

2500 — 36) 40000

00-00-86-01

500

6
6 3650

) 2500 —

25. 40
2
80
40
25) 78.0 (1,52
25.0
13 5
12 50